

## IN A FIERY FURNACE.

Firemen Working Upon a Burning Milwaukee Hotel.

Are Precipitated by the Roof Breaking

## INTO THE FLAMES.

Nine Men Buried Under the Burning Ruins.

Roasted Alive in Sight of Their Companions.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—The Davidson theatre, the finest theatre in Milwaukee and one of the handsomest and costliest buildings in the country, was destroyed by fire, which broke out between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning.

The valuable scenery carried by the Lilliputians, which was playing a ten days' engagement and was to close on Wednesday, is all gone. Manager Rosenthal of the company says it was worth \$25,000. When the fire was seemingly under control the theatre roof, on which a score or more of the brave firemen stood, as they fought the flames, went down and the brave men were carried with it to the floor of the auditorium below.

Some were extricated from the furnace of flames, in which the whole interior was now enveloped, by the brave and more fortunate comrades who risked their lives to drag out the prostrate forms of the dead and injured men. Seven or eight men were soon brought out and those who are able to speak, said there must be ten more in the ruins where living death awaited them.

For these poor fellows there was no chance. The burning roof had fallen on them and they were roasted to death, if they had not been killed in the terrible plunge from the roof.

A cry of horror went up from the firemen who saw the awful catastrophe. The members of the insurance patrol were covering up the seats in the parquette of the theatre when suddenly a light was seen through the roof above. The men in the theatre ran back just in time and the next moment the roof fell into the parquette of the theatre below.

Several of the men in the theatre were caught by the falling timbers. The scene that followed is never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. For a moment all was dark, then suddenly a tremendous sheet of flame shot up and it came the cries of the firemen who had fallen through the roof to the theatre below. One man was heard to cry: "My God, help me, I am roasted to death."

The men were buried under the blazing timbers. Little water could be thrown on the fire at first which now rapidly made its way through the theatre and scenery. The water was finally turned on and several of the firemen, who had fallen nearest the front door of the lobby were dragged out, more or less injured. The men were taken across the street and their wounds dressed, while the firemen bravely kept at work pouring water on the debris and trying to rescue others of the unfortunate.

Rescue Made Impossible.

While directing their attention to the blaze in the parquette the gallery began to burn and others portions of the roof fell making the rescue of the imprisoned men impossible and adding more fuel to the fire.

The first fatality of the fire happened before the firemen had time to get to the roof. Ollie Reis, a fireman, lost his life while trying to reach the roof of the theatre before the roof fell. He had put up a ladder from the northern wing of the hotel building which is two stories lower than the theatre proper, when the ladder swayed and he fell with it to the roof of the wing. He was carried away and died in the arms of his comrades. He was a member of engine No. 3.

Assistant Chief Dever, who was among those on the roof when the crash came, said: "The members of engine companies 3, 4, 5 and 14 were on the roof where the main portion of the fire was raging. Suddenly, without any warning, the roof gave way and down it went with all the men. The third assistant chief, August Jansen, was among those who went down with the crash. He managed to catch a fire escape just as the roof was swaying and held on. We have tried all we can to rescue the men, but cannot reach them. Those who are missing, I think he is buried in the debris."

Took It Very Coolly.

John Ice, fireman of company No. 4, was stretched out on one of the comfortable cots at the emergency hospital at 6:30 o'clock frightfully injured, but as calm and cool, apparently, as if he had retired for a night's rest. Ice said: "We were all on the roof of the building when she sunk with it. There were near me at the time Captain Linehan, Lieutenant Freeman, Pipeman O'Neill and Fireman White. I never saw or heard from them since. Had a wonderful escape owing to the presence of mind I had when down in the ruins and the quick work of the relief party that came after me. When I struck the bottom I was pinned down by bricks and timbers and I wiggled around to get loose. There were flames all around me and plenty of smoke. My clothing was tangled up with something and I began to strip off my clothes, and that's the way I got loose, undressing myself there in the flames, with the ruins piled over me and still falling. Oh, but it was a close rub for me, and if my back is not broken, I may be all right. Anyway I hope I shall be saved. My head is badly burned and cut. How did I finally reach a place of safety? Why the boys got a line to me,

I made it fast and was yanked over a wall in the alley or somewhere."

Barred Under the Rules.

The following is a partial list of the men who were buried under the smoldering ruins: GEORGE JANSSEN, company No. 2. CAPTAIN LINEHAN, company No. 4. ASSISTANT CHIEF AUGUST JANSSEN. ARCHIE CAMPBELL, fire boat catamaran. THOMAS MORRIS, No. 1. FRANK McGUIRE. JAMES FREEMAN, No. 4. O'NEILL. CROWLEY, No. 14.

The following were rescued and taken to the Emergency hospital:

Lieutenant Curran, of Co. No. 1, Central fire station, probably fatally injured. Fred Marsh, of Co. No. 3, foot crushed. Fred Schroeder. John Ice, pipeman of No. 4, badly burned; back hurt. Captain Linehan, No. 4, probably fatally injured.

At the morgue: Ollie Reis, company No. 2, fatally injured by a fall of a ladder; died on the way to the hospital.

The guests of the Davidson hotel, which occupied a part of the building, fled panic stricken from their rooms when the alarm of fire ran through the corridors. They were really in no danger and had ample time to get out. None were injured.

The Lilliputians' Loss.

The Lilliputians' loss is heavy. Rosenfield Bros. of New York, proprietors of Miners theatre in this city, own the show. It is one of the most elaborately costumed productions on the road and its scenic property were generally considered magnificent. All this is gone.

L. J. Rodriguez, of the Academy of Music, said: "The loss to Manager Ludwig Rosenfield will be between \$50,000 and \$70,000."

Manager Sherman Brown stated: "The original cost to John and Alexander Davidson was between \$350,000 and \$400,000. The loss, of course, is mainly on the interior. The walls will stand when all else is gone. I have no doubt the theatre will be rebuilt."

## JUDGE FOSTER'S CASE.

Senator Martin Discusses His Bill for Retiring the Judge.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Senator Martin of Kansas, has two bills before the senate committee on judiciary which he is very anxious to have considered. They provide for the retirement on full pay of United States judges, one of them after twenty years of continuous service and the other on account of physical or mental disability rendering a judge incapable of service.

Discussing the importance of the bills, Senator Martin said today: "The present law does not provide for the retirement of a federal judge until he is 70 years of age and has served for twenty years continuously. There is no means provided for retirement under other conditions and the situation often becomes embarrassing. No matter what a judge's condition is physically or mentally, maybe there is no means provided for getting rid of him in a quiet way, except by impeachment for crime or voluntary retirement."

"Very few men advanced in years as federal judges usually are willing to voluntarily relinquish a lucrative position as long as they can hold on and disability is no crime upon which to base impeachment proceedings; hence the necessity for a change of the law in the line of my bills. The need for such amendment was shown in the cases of Judge Hunt of New York, and Judge Dady of Oregon, and is again illustrated in the case of Judge Foster of Kansas, who has been physically disabled by ill health for service for more than three years."

A judge who has served in that capacity for twenty years continuously, or who has broken in the work, ought to be retired whether seventy years of age, or not, and it will often be in the interest of the public welfare to induce them to do so. Not many of them will retire voluntarily, and the only remedy for the situation is to provide an inducement for them to do so."

## SAMUEL OF POSEN'S TRIALS.

M. B. Curtis Will Resume His Theatrical Career April 30.

NEW YORK, April 9.—M. B. Curtis has arrived here from Austin, Tex., and is arranging for the revival of "Samuel of Posen," or the Commercial Drummer up to date. At the Lotus club he said:

"I am not adverse to talking about my trials, for I have been acquitted of what was really a trumped up charge. On the night that Policeman Grant was killed, I was already under contract with James C. Williamson, of 'Struck Oil' fame to produce 'Samuel of Posen' over the Australian circuit. My wife wanted me to go on that night to the Grand opera house in San Francisco to see Bernhard play Camille. We occupied a box and between the acts I went out to see some friends."

"I was a trifle loaded when I started back to the theatre and on the way ran across Policeman Grant and a tall man, who were quarreling in the street. The tall man had a jag and I in my condition was foolish enough, although he was a stranger, to tell the officer that I would look out for him. We started along together toward the railroad station where the stranger said he wanted to catch a Central Pacific train."

"As we walked along the policeman followed us and the stranger carried on a wordy war with him, which ended in Policeman Grant's striking the stranger, who pulled out a revolver and shot the policeman through the head. The stranger ran away and I was arrested and charged with murder. The jury at my second trial acquitted me."

Curtis when last in New York in a professional capacity, made a record by giving \$800 to start the lighting of the Bartholdi statue.

"I understand," he said, "that the government talks of extinguishing the light on the statue of liberty on account of the expense."

"Now I will be one of ten men to give \$1,000 each year to keep the light burning, or one of twenty to put up \$500 each year for the same purpose."

Curtis will resume his theatrical career on April 30 in this city.

## CULLS HIS ARMY.

Coxey Puts None But Americans on Guard.

Foreigners Can Not March in the Commonwealth.

## ENSMALLS THE ARMY.

Its Numbers Reduced to About Three Hundred.

The "On to Washington" Movement in Other Places.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., April 9.—In his order No. 12, issued today, Marshal Browne of the Coxey commonwealth, announced that after Camp Daziel at Laurel Hill Tuesday night the mountain trip of 70 miles will begin, and the fare then will consist of hardtack and coffee with ham for supper.

He accuses the state militia and compares their lawlessness on a march to the peaceful progress of the army of peace. The march of the army from Brownsville will doubtless be watched with intense interest throughout the country. From this city until Uniontown is reached the column will pass through the heart of the district in which the Slavonic and Hungarian coke workers are now on a strike.

Commander Coxey and Lieutenant Browne held a monster meeting at Altmeier Hall at McKeesport. Twenty-two hundred people were in the building when the speakers appeared and hundreds of men and women were storming at the doors in a savage endeavor to gain admission. It took the entire police force of McKeesport to preserve order about the building.

The army now numbers 300 men in round numbers, Browne and Coxey having reorganized it here excluding all but Americans. This shut out the Hungarians who had joined. General Coxey said it would be impossible to find food for a large body of men going through the mountains.

Another big reception is expected for the army when it reaches Uniontown. At McKeesport the citizens furnished a band of fourteen pieces to escort the army into town, together with a large delegation of McKeesport sympathizers, who carried an immense American flag upon their shoulders. The long street was densely packed with people. From the bridge over which the army crossed the Monongahela into McKeesport to the circus grounds at Reynold street, a distance of nearly two miles, the curbstones were lined with people.

## "GEN." KELLY'S ARMY.

It is at Ogden, but May Be Shipped Back to California.

OGDEN, Utah, April 9.—Judge Riner granted an injunction restraining the Southern Pacific from bringing the army into the territory, but it was served about the time the train arrived at Ogden. Last night the soldiers all quietly retired in the Southern Pacific round house. Up to noon today there has been no change in the situation in connection with the industrial army. Kelly, leader of the second contingent, is expected from the west at 6 p. m., and the men seem confident he will dictate terms to the governor.

The territorial authorities are confident the army will be carried back across the line, although Superintendent Knapp has not positively reached such a decision. The injunction case against the Southern Pacific road prohibiting it from bringing the army into the territory, will be heard this afternoon.

## GOING FROM OKLAHOMA.

The Whole Territory Stirred Up With the Coxey Idea.

GUTHRIE, Ok., April 9.—The whole territory is stirred up over the Coxey movement. A large hall has been secured and enlistments are going on night and day. General Twombly has been elected commander of the southwest division, with headquarters in this city. Commonwealth hall is packed every night with men, and some of the ablest speakers, consisting of lawyers, doctors, ministers, farmers and merchants, are addressing the crowds. Regiments will also be organized at Oklahoma City, Kingfisher, El Reno, Perry, Stillwater and Norman, and next week the division will move on to Washington."

## IN INDIANA.

One Hundred Tattered Recruits Reach Elwood on Their Way East.

ELWOOD, Ind., April 9.—A gang of tattered recruits on their road to join Coxey's army have arrived in this city. They numbered nearly 100 and were for the most part tramps who had seized upon this opportunity of crossing the country. They spent only a few hours in this city soliciting food and clothing, and started on their march eastward, they expected to overtake Coxey some time next week.

## IN ILLINOIS.

Monmouth Swarming With Men Not Like the Ordinary Tramp.

MONMOUTH, Ill., April 9.—This city was literally swarming last night with supposed recruits for Coxey. Their dress and actions were above the ordinary everyday tramp. They arrived unheralded by the box car accommodation and evidently halted here to add supplies to the commissary. They left town on foot, however, going eastward.

## GEN. FRYE'S ARMY.

Gets as Far as St. Jacobs, Ill., Where It Is Fed.

ST. JACOBS, Ill., April 9.—Gen. Frye's army, consisting of over 400 men, are camped here near Silver Creek. They present a destitute appearance. The citizens of this town collected provisions for them. A warm lunch will be given them tomorrow, and it is reported that

the Vandallia road will transport them from here east. Rev. Sweeney preached to them at their camp today.

## WAITE WON'T INTERPOSE.

The Commonwealth From San Francisco May Pass Through Colorado.

DENVER, April 9.—Gov. Waite will interpose no obstacle to the advance of the San Francisco division of Coxey's army through Colorado. "I have refrained," he said, today, "from taking a position for or against Coxey's plan of campaign, but it may result in good to the country if a large body of the unemployed will present itself at the national capitol."

## WARDEN CHASE'S REPORT.

Expenditures for the Past Month at the Penitentiary.

WARDEN S. W. Chase, of the state penitentiary, came in today and filed his monthly report with the state auditor. His report shows expenditures of \$10,574.83; and an income of \$7,301.90. The principal items of expenditure were: Salaries, \$5,215.74; and boarding prisoners, \$2,001.95. The receipts: Convict labor, \$1,419.51; and coal sales, \$5,343.60.

## NEARLY TWO INCHES.

Of Rain Has Fallen—Only Eastern Kansas Visited However.

A storm accompanied by rain, hail, wind, thunder and lightning, hovered over Topeka from Saturday evening until this morning. During that time 1 and 84-100 inches of rain fell, the heaviest known since early last fall. Last evening the rain fell in torrents and during the last two hours shortly after six o'clock last evening, twelve minutes apart.

Weather Officer Jennings says the storm was confined to the northeastern part of Kansas and most of Missouri. He thinks it is of inestimable benefit to the wheat, oats and flax already planted, and has put the ground into such condition that anything planted now will sprout at once. Mr. Jennings says the wind will shift to the south by tomorrow and the weather will moderate. Last night the wind was from the northwest at the rate of 28 miles an hour and the thermometer dropped to 37 degrees just before sunrise. Mr. Jennings thinks too, that after this week it will be an unusually warm April.

At the Santa Fe general offices the weather reports show that the storm was general, from Emporia to the Mississippi river, and heaviest between Topeka and Lawrence.

At the Rock Island it is reported that the storm extended from Belleville to Davenport.

## INVESTIGATING JENKINS.

The Congressional Committee Begins Business at Milwaukee Today.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—The investigation into the charges against Judge J. C. Jenkins, of the United States circuit court began this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Chairman Boatner and Representative Terry of the sub-committee of the house judiciary committee, having the question in hand, arrived at 11 o'clock today. Representative Stone, of Penna., the third member of the sub-committee will not reach Milwaukee for a day or two. Among the labor chiefs who are here to attend the investigation are Chief Sargent, Clark, Wilkinson, Wilkin and Ramsey.

Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is not present. General Manager Kendrick of the Northern Pacific, also arrived in the city today. The investigation was held in the United States circuit court.

## FOR BETTER ROADS.

Almost All the Railroads Will Assist in the Work of Getting Them.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Practically all the railroads, the road material producing sections of the country will co-operate with the agricultural department in the movement for better roads. Letters have been received from a large number of the railroad official to which circulars were sent by General Stone, in charge of the road inquiry bureau asking if the companies would combine for a uniform cost base rate for road materials. Almost all assert their willingness to join with connecting roads to promote the roads movement.

Some of the officials have replied that while willing to carry the material at the bare cost of hauling, their roads are prohibited from making such rates to either persons or states and suggesting that the department will have to take the matter to the state legislature or to the interstate commerce commission before the roads would be at liberty to act.

## CAN'T GARNISHEE WAGES.

Judge Riner Makes an Important Ruling For Railroad Employers.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 9.—Judge Riner of the United States district court, has rendered a ruling to the effect that the wages of employees of receivers for the Union Pacific road cannot be garnished.

## BLIZZARD IN MAINE.

Snow Four and Five Feet Deep in Drifts and a Gale Blowing.

BAR HARBOR, Me., April 9.—A blizzard has been raging here since noon yesterday. The drifts are four and five feet deep. It is still snowing and blowing a gale.

## Judge Foster Coming Home.

City Clerk S. S. McFadden received a letter today from Federal Judge C. G. Foster, in which he says he will return to Topeka some time between April 16th and the 20th, which will be next week. The judge is not greatly encouraged regarding his health. He expresses it, "I think I am slightly improved."

Miss Annie L. MacVicar, superintendent of the Woman's Department for the Kansas Mutual Life, is receiving many letters from ladies in neighboring cities who are desirous of becoming identified with that department. The ladies who are already in the field are enthusiastic regarding the success which they are achieving and the courtesies extended by the general public. At an early date, Miss MacVicar expects to have a complete corps of lady solicitors in every county in the state.

## HILL ON THE TARIFF.

The New York Senator Criticizes the President.

Encroaching on Prerogative of the Legislature.

## DRAWN A COMPARISON.

McKinleyism Socialism for Benefit of the Rich.

Income Tax Socialism for Benefit of the Poor.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Senator Hill addressed the senate on the tariff bill today.

He intimated that the tariff bill was constructed on lines laid down by the administration and said: "In these later days the distinction between the functions and prerogatives of the executive department on one hand and the legislative department on the other, do not seem to be always observed. The truth is the first information which congress had of the alleged details of the proposed bill was in the message itself."

"But the strangest part of this unprecedented proceeding was in fact that on the very recent date of the message to wit, December 16, 1893, neither the full committee on ways and means nor the Democratic party thereof had agreed upon any income tax or upon other internal taxation."

In speaking upon the features of the bill Mr. Hill said:

"If McKinleyism is socialism for the benefit of the rich, an income tax is socialism for the benefit of the poor. No true American Democrat will look to the hair of the dog to cure his bite. American Democrats will reject socialism of both kinds. If my councils were heeded I would surprise and satisfy the country by the conservatism in our progress in revenue reform. The McKinley bill lost the country to our opponents by its extreme features in one direction and we should avoid the opposite extreme."

He took up the foreign policy of the administration, saying:

"It is not denied some mistakes have occurred. Our foreign policy, especially that relating to Hawaii, it must be admitted, has not met the expectations of the people. A sense of humiliation prevailed when the project for the restoration of a deposed monarch was unfolded by the administration and gratification ensued when its abandonment or failure was reluctantly announced, influenced largely by an aroused public sentiment."

"That unfortunate contemplated policy was a blunder and a blunder is sometimes made by a crime. It was, however, the natural consequence which might have been anticipated from the other mistake in placing the department of state in charge of a Republican statesman, distinguished and estimable though he may be."

## A LOW RESORT RAIDED.

Police Arrest Occupants of a Disorderly House in North Topeka.

There was a row at Mrs. Link's place near the Rock Island junction yesterday afternoon in North Topeka. The participants did not keep it within the walls of the house, for the neighbors had to call the police to settle the noise. Mrs. Link keeps the house and Gladys Palmer and Mattie Underwood stay there. When the police arrived at the house the disturbance had ceased, and the men who were concerned in it had left.

However, in the evening the police raided the place and arrested Mrs. Link, Gladys Palmer, Mattie Underwood, Lee Curtis and W. L. Webb. This morning Mrs. Link pleaded guilty to keeping a disorderly house and Judge Ensminger fined her \$5. Gladys Palmer was fined \$5. When Mattie Underwood was called she slouched into the court room.

"Take the stand there," said the Judge pointing to the prisoner's bench. She stepped up on the bench and stood there all innocent of her mistake. There was some laughter and she was told to sit down on the bench. She was fined \$5.

Lee Curtis' case came next next. He has been arrested many times. He is a son of Captain Curtis, but his father says he has spent all the money he is going to on the young man. Lee Curtis was fined \$10 for disturbance of the peace; it was proven that he was one of the disturbers of Sunday afternoon.

The charge against W. L. Webb was "found in a house of ill-fame." He was fined \$25. City Attorney Tillotson said that the charge against Curtis should have been that of being found in such a house, and he censured the police for not making such a charge. Curtis deserved a larger fine than Webb, for he raised a disturbance in addition to being in the place.

## SAMPEY FOUND GUILTY.

The Jury Brings In a Verdict This Afternoon.

Ira Shepherd who was found guilty of stealing Lee Jones' bicycle at his trial last week has been re-arrested and is now being held under \$1,000 bond to be tried as an accomplice to H. C. Sampey in robbing the Burkhardt residence.

Sampey's case was concluded Saturday afternoon and was given to the jury today. The jury this afternoon returned a verdict finding Sampey guilty of burglary in the second degree.

Mr. Franz Zedler, the violinist in the Swedish concert at the First M. E. Church, comes of the renowned musical family of that name. One brother is a member of the Imperial orchestra of Warsaw, Russia, and another is the cellist of Seidel's famous orchestra of New York. On his arrival in this country Mr. Zedler declined an offer from the Patti company as first violinist. He has been a member of the best orchestras in Sweden and is a most pleasing performer.

## JUDGE RINER OPENS COURT.

A Number of Decisions Are Handled Down.

Judge J. A. Riner, of Cheyenne, opened this April term of the United States district court in Topeka today. There is a large criminal docket that will probably require two weeks to dispose of in addition to considerable civil business really belonging to the federal circuit court, which will be tried.

At the opening of court today Judge Riner gave the civil business precedence over the criminal cases.

The morning was taken up largely with motions and other matters that could be disposed of in the absence of District Attorney Perry who did not arrive until noon. Assistant Attorney Morris Cliggett was also absent.

On the roll call nearly half of the members of the grand and petit juries asked to be excused. Four or five were excused. One man asked to be relieved because he was hard of hearing, and presented papers to that effect.

"I think we will try you," Judge Riner said.

"Hay?" inquired the applicant putting his hand back of his ear.

"I say," replied the judge, "that we will give you a trial. We will give you the seat nearest the witness stand, and tell the witnesses to speak real loud."

The man appeared to comprehend and took his seat.

Judge Riner handed down the following decisions this morning:

Hiram G. Hill vs. Charles L. Edwards, affirmed.

Charles R. Miller vs. R. L. Walker, affirmed.

Township of Oswego vs. Travelers' Insurance Company, referred.

Township of Lakin, Kearney County, vs. Ethna Life Insurance Company, reversed.

J. K. Burnham vs. Barnes, Brown & Denton, affirmed.

J. K. Burnham vs. Bowden Bros. et al., affirmed.

Herman Godehard vs. Samson Cash Railway Company, affirmed.

Standard Oil Company vs. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company, affirmed.

Deputy United States Marshal Leon De Bost returned from the state penitentiary at Lansing yesterday, with six tough looking federal prisoners, who will be turned over to the tender mercies of the grand jury. Theirs will swell the list of criminal cases to be tried here, to nearly 30.

## CALDWELL FOR PRESIDENT.

Topeka the Cradle of a Boom for the Popular Judge.

Topeka has been made the starting place of a presidential boom. The presidential possibility whose name is now being heralded to the people of Kansas is United States Judge Henry C. Caldwell, whose recent decisions in the Union Pacific receiver cases has made him the idol of the laboring men and trades unionists of the western states.

The trades unionists of Topeka are almost all Republicans and while there is a strong McKinley sentiment in Kansas these men have for several days been shouting the praises of Judge Caldwell, which has now developed into a boom for the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1896.

The Topeka labor men who have started this movement think the laboring people all over the country will gladly turn to Judge Caldwell as the friend of their class and that he will grow into a formidable candidate.

## HARVEY'S BURNT RECORDS.

Ed. O'Bryan Appeals the Case to the Supreme Court Today.

Senator Ed. O'Bryan is here from Wichita today and filed an appeal to the supreme court in the case of the burning of the records in Harvey county. Senator O'Bryan is attorney for George W. Rogers, who was convicted of the crime and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.